

STORAGE.
FOR about 250 tons of goods, in any quantity. Parties having goods to store, will find the situation very convenient owing to its central position. It is suitable for goods of all descriptions, and the charge per week will be very moderate. Apply to
MR. JOHN A. MATHEWS,

Queen street, July 16. Queen-street. 104

CENTRAL STORE

TO LET, a part of the store occupied by the undersigned, with the use of powerful crane.

ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
1332 Bank Court, King-street.

HOTEL, corner of George and Goulburn streets, Sydney, from the 1st of September next, suitable for any wholesale or export business, or an Hotel. Application to be made to Mr. JOHNSON, on the premises; or to Mr. MICHAEL McQUADE, Windsor. 208

garden and a hever sailing supply of water.
Apply on the premises, or at the "Swan
with Two Necks," George and Park streets.
309

COTTAGE TO LET, on the Surrey
Hills, containing six rooms, detached
kitchen, good well of water, and garden.
Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, Kellick's Wharf.
August 3. 231

TO BE LET, the South Head Hotel, replete with every convenience for carrying on a first-rate business. Also, a House in Pitt-street South, containing six rooms, kitchen, &c., with water laid on. For particulars apply to W. W. CARR, Builder.

VICTORIA STORES, PADDINGTON

TO LET, in one or more departments the above commodious premises, situated immediately opposite the Barrack Gate, with all the necessary conveniences for carrying on a large and lucrative business.

Any person with a general knowledge of trade, with a small capital, combined with per-

Immediate possession given, and further particulars ascertained on application to A. FAIRFAX, 39½, George-street. 207

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS
will sell by auction, at their Mart
King-street,
THIS DAY, AUGUST 3,
At 11 o'clock,
Ships' patent water-closets, leaden pumps,
receivers, rosin, window glass, ivory black,
dry colours, coppers, black and gilt mould-
ing, and sundries.
Terms—Cash.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**

MESSRS PICKERING AND LUCA
will sell by auction, at their Man-
King-street,

THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
Large bookcase, office table, bedsteads, cane
bottomed chairs, chests of drawers, washing

pier glasses, toilette glass-
es, pictures, tin trays, knives and forks, gurns, pistols, ladies' cloth boots, carpet slippers, blacksmith bellows and anvil, blankets, carpeting, and sundries

Also,
Four cwt. prime bacon
Terms—Cash.

O'CONNELL TOWN PROPERTY.

IV have received instructions from the proprietor, to sell by auction,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 5,
On the Ground,
At 12 o'clock,
A substantial brick-built House, situated in
Hordern-street, O'Connell Town, containing
seven rooms, stables, out-house, garden
with a never-failing supply of excellent
water. The House is now licensed as a
Public-house having a frontage of 52 feet

be certain of a good tenant at ten shillings per week. The present proprietor having built the house for his own residence is sufficient guarantee that no expense has been spared to add to its comfort and convenience. The house stands pleasantly situated, and within one mile of Sydney, at about 200 yards of the intended railway station. The only reason the proprietor is for disposing of it is in consequence of his moving to other premises more eligible.

Terms at sale. 22

VERY SUPERIOR JEWELLERY.

SILVER LEVER AND VERTICAL WATCHES, SET
VERTICALLY, GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE
GLASSES, LUNETTES AND COMMON WATCH
GLASSES, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 6,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
FINE Large Single - stone Brilliant
Rings
Handsome solid guard and Albert chains
A very choice selection of gold brooches
Coloured and bright gold lockets
Bracelets in gold, hair, coral, and onyx
Studs, enamelled, pierced, coloured stones, &c.

Californian's formal neckties
Gold and silver overpoints, best quality
Gentlemen's signet and ladies' fancy rings
Silver curb and fancy guard chains
Silver shawl and tie brooches, entirely new
patterns
Silver thimbles of the best description
Gold, silver, and Californian pens
Silver mounted onyx and various penholders
Silver, Leather and Vertical Watches
Gold and silver mounted waistcoat pins
Silver

Handsome boxes and various knives
Handsomely chased silver mounted corals
Cameo, spring, onyx, and other shawl brooches
New and fashionable mourning trinkets
Lunette and common watch glasses
Coral and onyx charms, and various other w
ticles.

Terms at sale

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVAL.

August 2.—Pompey, schooner, 38 tons, Captain Catherly, from Moreton Bay the 21st ultimo.

DEPARTURES.

August 2.—Eagle, steamer, 150 tons, Captain Allen, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Wintship, Captain Barron, Mrs. Barron, and Mr. Barron.

August 2.—Lionel, brig, 137 tons, Captain Palford, for Wellington. Passengers—Mr. Best, Mr. Goff, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Buckle and child, and Mr. Turner.

CLEARANCE.

August 2.—Sinala, barge, 697 tons, Captain Dwyer, for London. Passengers—Captain Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, and five children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 2.—Lionel, brig, 137 tons, from the 20th; 36,000 feet cedar; 3,000 tons of coal; 3,000 tons of flour; 3,000 tons of sugar; 3,000 tons of rice; 3,000 tons of oil; 3,000 tons of cotton; 3,000 tons of wool; 3,000 tons of hides; 3,000 tons of tallow; 3,000 tons of butter; 3,000 tons of cheese; 3,000 tons of fruit; 3,000 tons of vegetables; 3,000 tons of other goods.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 2.—Rainbow, brig, 137 tons, for the 21st; 36,000 feet cedar; 3,000 tons of coal; 3,000 tons of flour; 3,000 tons of sugar; 3,000 tons of rice; 3,000 tons of oil; 3,000 tons of cotton; 3,000 tons of wool; 3,000 tons of hides; 3,000 tons of tallow; 3,000 tons of butter; 3,000 tons of cheese; 3,000 tons of fruit; 3,000 tons of vegetables; 3,000 tons of other goods.

EXPORTS.

August 2.—Sinala, barge, 697 tons, for London. Passengers—Captain Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, and five children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office, as follows:—
For London—By the Sinala, this evening.
For Fremantle—By the Maria, this evening.

THE HOONER GUILD.

The Hooner Guild, a society of the friends of the poor, have been holding a meeting at the residence of Mr. J. H. Hooner, at 10, St. James' Street, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the poor.

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pathological knowledge. "I have," says Dr. TIERNEY, "ever since my entrance on the study of my profession anxiously availed myself of every means to advance the knowledge of morbid anatomy." To a medical practitioner this branch of knowledge is of the highest importance; but Dr. TIERNEY is the only practitioner in Sydney who is desirous of improving himself in such examinations and enquiries. We will venture to add that nine-tenths of the profession will agree with Dr. TIERNEY, and would as readily avail themselves of pathological investigation at inquests, if the CORONER would but oblige them with opportunities, by distributing his favours a little more equally. Then Dr. TIERNEY tells us that, "it demands much practice in morbid dissections to facilitate the examinations which are essential to the satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of the death, and to the right knowledge and classification of the diseases which the medical practitioner has to treat." No doubt what Dr. TIERNEY utters is perfectly true, and if he wishes it, we will admit that from the experience which he has through the patronage of the CORONER, his pathological attainments ought to be of the highest order. But then why should he exclusively possess such knowledge, obtained, as he would lead us to infer, in a great measure through this channel, to the prejudice of others anxious to obtain it as himself? "For myself," adds the Doctor, "I have only to observe that I am thankful for the opportunities thus afforded me of gratifying my desire for pathological instruction, far stronger in me than the thirst for the gold which is given as a remuneration for the services the medical witness renders to the public." With such high feelings, and with a wish to appear so thoroughly disinterested, we wonder how Dr. TIERNEY can condescend to receive the miserable pittance of £282 9s. for the services which he has rendered the colony at inquests during the last two years. The study of a profession may be sweet, the practice of it interesting, but both the study and practice are rendered sweeter by the addition of pecuniary remuneration. But in lecturing on the necessity for a medical man to pursue his pathological studies, he has left unexplained the fact that the interests of the medical practitioners of Sydney have been sacrificed at his shrine, from the circumstance that out of 392 inquests more than one-third of the fees for giving medical evidence, and nearly one-half of the post mortem examinations, have fallen to the lot of Dr. TIERNEY. If this is the result of accident, we congratulate him on his good fortune, if of design on the part of the CORONER, we can only repeat what we have already said, that the return exhibits an extraordinary system of medical favoritism.

Proceeding from Dr. TIERNEY's letter to the CORONER's communication, our readers must have remarked the want of explanation which the medical practitioners require at his hands for the patronage bestowed on Dr. TIERNEY. The abuse with which we are beset will not deter us from doing our duty. The CORONER may term our comments false, libellous, and misrepresentations; but if our remarks produced a sting, the CORONER appears to have felt it, by the intemperate manner in which he has handled us. We admitted in our last article, that a CORONER, under the Medical Witnesses Act, had a discretion in the selection of his medical witnesses, where no medical practitioner had been called in attendance immediately before the death of the party on whom the inquest was held. And though the CORONER may have the "law of the case" with him, equity should be regarded, and an equitable distribution of the CORONER's patronage ought to be the rule of practice. In short, the argument of the CORONER amounts to this—"I have some patronage, it is a matter of indifference what the medical profession say on the subject, I shall exercise it as I think proper. No one has any right to interfere, and so long as I am within the statute, I am regardless of their complaints."

Referring again to the case of Mrs. JEMIMA CLARKSON, it appears from our report of the 8th of April, that Dr. BENNETT stated in his evidence that he was the medical attendant of the late Mrs. CLARKSON, and was examined at the former inquest. "Assisted," says he, "Dr. TIERNEY in the post mortem examination." Whilst Dr. TIERNEY in his examination says, "I received the CORONER's instructions to make a post mortem examination of Mrs. CLARKSON," who assisted me with Mr. Surgeon BENNETT, who assisted me in the post mortem examination." Now, what is to be gleaned from this scrap of evidence. It is this—that at the first inquest Dr. BENNETT appears alone, in accordance with the Medical Witnesses Act, which provides that where the deceased person was attended by any such practitioner, the CORONER shall issue a summons for his attendance only, whilst at the second inquest he is ousted, under the CORONER's instructions, by Dr. TIERNEY, to whom he is called upon to play second fiddle; and though the CORONER has attempted in his letter to show that both Drs. BENNETT and TIERNEY were considered as acting on an equality, the evidence of these gentlemen is conclusive that Dr. TIERNEY was not called in to assist Dr. BENNETT, the former medical attendant of Mrs. CLARKSON, but that Dr. BENNETT was summoned to assist Dr. TIERNEY.

But the most amusing part of the CORONER's letter are the circumstances which induced him to throw the mantle of patronage around Dr. TIERNEY. "Dr. TIERNEY," says the CORONER, "also came under my notice so frequently as the attendant on the destitute and friendless that fell victims to dissipation and disease, that I could not fail to admire his benevolence and disinterested attention and exertions on their behalf, and in truth I felt called upon, seeing that his kind-heartedness led him to do so much for the poor and friendless, to give him, without prejudice to any other medical gentleman, some of the inquests I had at my disposal." This is a pledge myself as a man of honour, my principal motive in extending to him a great portion of my patronage as CORONER. We have

heard of the "Groves of Blarney" and the "Blarney Stone," but this delicate mention of Dr. TIERNEY out-herods both. Has the CORONER closed his eyes to the acts of charity and humanity which are daily, nay hourly, conferred by almost every medical man in Sydney towards the poor and indigent? We are loath to draw comparisons, but we feel assured, if the CORONER only carries his enquiries into the lower walks of life, he will find medical men of as benevolent feelings and of as disinterested intentions, and who are (if this be the CORONER's argument in favour of Dr. TIERNEY) as well entitled to his patronage and consideration as Dr. TIERNEY is. But to talk of giving some, not all of the inquests at the CORONER's disposal is an aggravation of the position which the CORONER has taken, and which he appears to us determined if possible to maintain.

Even the return itself does not escape an attack from the CORONER. In speaking of this document, he says, "a more fallacious and defective return could not be conceived, to mislead the Council and the public, and you have fallen into the same error. This return gives no doubt the whole of the inquests at which Dr. TIERNEY was examined as a medical witness, and made post mortem examinations; but it does not distinguish between those inquests to which he (Dr. TIERNEY) was entitled by law to be so examined, and to make post mortem examinations; therefore it does not appear by this return what number of inquests Dr. TIERNEY was called in and examined upon as a matter of favour, nor can you (meaning us) say from that return that a single favour was extended to him." Here's a piece of special pleading worthy of the profession to which the CORONER belongs. The CORONER complains that the return is defective because no distinction is made in the return between Dr. TIERNEY's favour and legal inquests. Now, who possesses this particular bit of information? The CORONER. If we are rightly informed, the CORONER makes his returns to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. It is from data thus furnished that this return has been compiled. If the CORONER in his returns did not separate "favour" inquests from "legal," surely there is some excuse for those in the ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S Office not being able to fathom the silence of the CORONER, and embodying both under one head. The CORONER, however, has it in his power to set the matter right. The fact, however, is undisputed, look at it in whatever light it is viewed, that out of the 392 inquests, more than one-third of the fees for giving medical evidence, and nearly one-half of the post mortem examinations have fallen to the lot of Dr. TIERNEY; and that whilst Dr. TIERNEY has received £282 9s., the remaining forty-two medical men in the return have only received £131 11s.—or on the average £10 5s. 3d. each.

Notwithstanding its distance from the ordinary commercial markets of the world—the absence of any prompt and immediate cultivation of the fertile lands—the entire dereliction of the native population, which assisted in the development of its resources—New South Wales, beyond all parallel in the history of colonies, grew into wealth and importance. He admitted at the outset, that he believed that the stimulus to this prosperity was given in the peculiar supply of labour which was at that time afforded to the colony by the empire, under the transportation system. It was by the means, that in the earlier years of the colony, the wealth and capabilities were first developed. But about this time (the year 1841) this supply of labour, which had tended in no unappreciable way to, at least, the material prosperity of the colony, was suddenly stopped, and as suddenly checked. The basis was taken away, and the superstructure fell. The river which diffused its fertilizing waters into the great basin of the colony, was suddenly dammed up at its very fountain, and the blessings attendant on its course withered away. But the colony could not exist, could not progress without labour, and as one source of labour was taken away, another had to be provided, and this was done in the sacrifice of the accumulating capital of the colonists. The result, however, of this change in the system, was most disastrous—rings of poverty, like the most land; at least, it was proved that at least the refugees to whom, a year or two before, he believed themselves to be on the high road to wealth. Out of every twelve men of fortune or position at that time in the colony, he believed it might be proved that at least seven or eight had either sunk into the gulf of poverty, or had evaded destruction only in the sanctuary of the insolvent debtor's law. The individual opinions might be upon the subject, he was not desirous of raising any discussion as to the question, whether it was advisable at that time to deprive the colony of this peculiar description of labour, and to be required as affecting the introduction of labour, but he did not deny that, in former years, contributed largely to the increase of the material wealth of the colony; but the consideration to which he had alluded, was that of the effect of the supply of labour which had since been obtained, in substitution of the labour of British criminals. And, approaching this question, he hoped in a spirit of fairness and equal justice, to give an account of the effect of the out of doors there seemed to exist a distaste to discuss this question on right principles. The true principle which should govern the rate of wages was utterly disregarded—the proportion of labour to the demand for labour was not established which was to depend on nothing else but arbitrary dictation of the labourer to his employer, or the amount of gain to the employer, and the result was that in order to dissipate it in prodigality and extravagance. (Hear, hear.) He might state at once that he proposed to shorten the series of resolutions as printed on the paper, in deference to the time of the Council, but he did not think that any apology was required at his hands for bringing this subject prominently forward at this time. He would refer to the proceedings of this and the former Council, he found that from the year 1838 up to the year 1847, there had been almost an entire cessation of the supply of labour, and he found almost the whole of the reports of those Committees reiterated the fact, that it was impossible that the supply of labour should be maintained, and that the progress of this colony could be furnished out of its own slender means, while they frequently reiterated the assurance that the growth of the colony must stop if a due supply of labour was not maintained from some source. Now there was a class of people in the colony who were disposed to look on the present comparative prosperity of the colony as indicative of the fact that a due supply of labour was at hand, and that the balance of interests were not depressed or suffering from the want of labour. It was quite true that the material condition of the colony generally had improved in the last year or two; but it arose from this simple fact—that the energy of a great and intelligent community had carried the fortunes of that community through a period of extreme distress, and that the material condition of the colony had improved in the last year or two; but it arose from this simple fact—that the energy of a great and intelligent community had carried the fortunes of that community through a period of extreme distress, and that the material condition of the colony had improved in the last year or two; but it arose from this simple fact—that the energy of a great and intelligent community had carried the fortunes of that community through a period of extreme distress, and that the material condition of the colony had improved in the last year or two; but it arose from this simple fact—that the energy of a great and intelligent community had carried the fortunes of that community through a period of extreme distress, and that the material condition of the colony had improved in the last year or two; 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of the local Government, which had been set in motion by Committee of the Legislature. He quite agreed with the hon. and learned member that with the erection of the northern and southern colonies into independent settlements, the proceeds of the Land fund would almost cease; but if wages were high in the middle district they would attract the labour on each side, for water would not more surely find its own level than labour would. He was of opinion that if it was paid the highest price, He again apologised to the House for the incorrect manner in which he had approached the discussion of this question, but fully aware as he was of its vast importance, he did not feel that he could do otherwise.

Mr. BERRY would support the resolutions. There had been no increase, but rather a decrease of wealth during the last ten years, whatever might be said to the contrary. Sheep, cattle, and horses, had all fallen materially in value, and the population had not been commensurate with the increase in the number of the animals. The ruling party at home was so decidedly anti-colonial, that there was no chance of relief for the colonies. The hon. member, too. To New South Wales especially there was a particular hostility on the part of Sir Robert Peel, of Cobden, and of the whole of that party. This was no reason, however, why the hon. member should give up his efforts, and draw attention to the benefits which England herself would derive from aiding immigration. The fears of an undue reduction of wages from too extensive an importation of labour were entirely unfounded, so long as the colony was prosperous there would be no such reduction.

Mr. BOWMAN would give the resolutions his most cordial support; although the success of the colonies was a subject on which he could not be denied that they had a strong and just claim, as had been abundantly shown by the hon. member, and it was only right that their claim upon the British Government should be acknowledged. He was of opinion that the hon. member in the assertions that the colony in general was in a depressed state, but the interest of the stockholders was certainly in this condition.

Mr. PARKER pointed out that there was some error in the calculation which the hon. member rested upon as to the increase of labour which would be required in this colony by the increase of sheep, and of cattle for the western and northern districts were cut off, and the increase would be cut off also. He agreed with the general principle of the resolutions; but he doubted whether the Home Government could be fairly expected to contribute so large a proportion towards immigration as he had named; inasmuch as they could get rid of their surplus population by immigration to a much lower rate.

Mr. LANGE believed it could be clearly shown that the contrast between the condition of the colony at the periods alluded to by the honorable member might be ascribed to causes very different from those which he had named. The depression of the spirit of speculation, followed by the corresponding depression which might be expected under such circumstances, was the principal cause of the depression. The sum expended for the introduction of immigration was not so much charged as a loss to the colony. He was confident that it had created double its amount in colonial wealth. Besides this, an equal amount was lost to the capitalists in England through the failure of the colonies to prosper, believing that there were sufficient elements of prosperity in the Middle District, after the separation of the northern and southern colonies, to cover an enormous immigration, and that the depression of the colonies could not concur with the sixth of these resolutions. It appeared to him that this resolution was intended to give an indirect approval to the resumption of transportation. At all events, it was not a resolution which he could not materially amend or omitted altogether. From the experience he had had during the last three years, he was prepared to concur with the hon. member in the belief that if the colonies were to be made to prosper, the land fund, it would have been better expended. He would mention one instance of this. During his recent excursions to procure a stream of immigration to Moreton Bay, he had had the opportunity of visiting the late Mr. McEwen, father of ten children, of high moral character. In considering this man's case, he came in contact with the overseers of the parish, whom he found willing to give £300 a year for his passage and partly by way of relieving the parish from the chances of future burthen. He had it in his power to give this man and his family a passage, and believing from communication with the overseers that he was a good and true man in the ordinary way for these immigrants, he gave the man a remission order to the extent of the whole £300. This was only one of the many instances which showed how much good could be effected by a judicious and true management. The depression throughout the whole United Kingdom, and particularly in Ireland, was very great; and if any really strenuous efforts were made, and if any really judicious measures were adopted, it would be a large portion of the population. When he first went home, there was but little inclination in favour of immigration to New South Wales, but by lecturing throughout the Kingdom, by exhibiting the statistics of the colonies, and by the aid of the Hon. member, he had created a great feeling in favour of such emigration. If the working classes at home were only assured that by paying for their own passage they would get land on their own property, and that they would be able to purchase money, thousands and tens of thousands would come. If the Government advanced a portion of this to the emigrants themselves, they would engage to repay such advances by the sale of the land which they had received. It was of this kind that he had come into communication with the authorities in Downing street, and had incurred the displeasure of these high powers. There was nothing, however, to relieve the starving multitudes of people in their parent land by promoting their removal to a country where sheep and cattle sufficient to feed them all were boiled down for their transport.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR: The hon. and rev. member who spoke last, laboured under some error as to the meaning of the hon. member, with reference to the Land fund. It was not his duty to have not been intended to argue that there was any loss to the colony. It was admitted on the contrary that there had been a great gain, not only in a material but in a moral point of view. It was not his duty to say that the hon. member's efforts which had been made by the colonists for immigration. He believed that the Land and Immigration Commissioners had done their best to promote the immigration of the colonies, and that was what he had and the matter would therefore have been better managed in the colony. There was a fair claim too upon contributions from the county rates, and other similar sources. He was of opinion that the hon. member, for the same views were mostly ably argued in an article in the *Edinburgh Magazine*, which had been ascribed to the gentleman who presided over the Committee of the House of Commons. He was of opinion that the hon. member was quite probable, too, that Lord John Russell, in speaking of an exception to the rule which he had then described, had in view the circumstances of this colony. It was not his duty to say that the hon. member ought to be expected to take, for the colonists asked for no more than the payment of a just debt. While maintaining the rights of the poor man the Council was bound to guard against the possibility of the colonies being able to send these profits were too low to pay for the toil and anxiety which here more than in almost any other country of the world attended the operations of the employers. By pressing upon the Imperial Government, and upon the Imperial Government, they might ultimately obtain such an operation as speedily to raise Australia to the position which some of our colonies were destined to occupy. It was not his duty to say that the hon. member had no doubt of the great importance of this question. The

Mr. WENTWORTH considered the improvement in the system of compulsory immigration since the 1846 Bill. He principally complained of was the species of compulsory immigration alluded to in the sixth resolution. From three to four thousand such persons had been introduced in less than two years, and many of these were notorious and very objectionable characters. This was shown by inquiries instituted at the instance of the Executive Government itself. He per-
 sonally agreed, therefore, with this sixth resolution. He thought that it was highly desirable to pay anything towards relieving England and Ireland from their paupers. Even towards the introduction of the superior class of labourers were ought to be a contribution from British funds, and many of those it was notorious that which could fairly be construed into a recommendation of transportation. It was quite true that there had been a great increase of stock during the last ten years, but the increase of the population of the colony was of the country in the interior, than to any real increase of prosperity. The appearance of increased prosperity was delusive, as might be shown by observing the great increase of insolvent debtors in the colony. The increase would be the chief sufferers. The increase would go on, but the flocks and herds would be ill-attended to, and would not afford that increase of real wealth which might be assumed. He thought that the colony was in a highly profitable position, but he had just spoken, great credit for his exertions for immigration. But the reverend gentleman took the bull by the horns in wrong manner. His lectures were no doubt of great value, but they were not the subject of his (Mr. Dangar) concern, to a certain extent; but he was combatting an Act of Parliament; and that was, at all times, a stubborn thing. One great defect of the honorable and learned gentleman was, that he had proposed to convert all his immigrants into small farmers, and to leave them wholly without the equally necessary classes of stockmen, farm servants, and labourers. He could assure the hon. member that the sheep of the colony the sheep did not exceed from three to four shillings per head. Even at the present time, when the fleece upon the sheep was worth 3s. per head, he sold sheep for 4s. 9d.; and he would not be surprised to find that the procuring shepherds to attend his flocks. Labour in the rural districts was most difficult to procure. Mechanics and orphan emigrants had been introduced abundant enough—he found that it was necessary to employ shepherds. It could not be denied, that so large a number of money for immigration purposes must injure the country, unless they receive in return an equivalent amount of available labour, and he thought that the colony was really in an equivalent. The money ought to have been wisely and fairly apportioned. They ought to have sent out more of the men-kind and less of the women-kind, who were for the most part a great question in the colony. The Governor had indeed at the eleven o'clock hour recom-
 mended the discontinuance of the orphan and workhouse immigration, but it would have been better if this had been done long since. Every year that was spent in connection with the land was of importance, and the subject matter of these resolutions were necessarily worthy of mature consideration. The lands belonged to the empire, and if the Government were to sell them, as he really said, to the Americans, they would apply them to the benefit of the national debt. The British Government was generous in giving them any aid towards immigration by leaving them all these lands, but it was necessary to consider whether asking for more. The colony was prosperous, as might be shown by the amount of the ex-ports, although the capitalists might, to a certain extent, be depressed. The whole of the colony was in a highly profitable position, and the labouring classes, and the land fund of the colony was, in his opinion, sufficient to show even the demand for labour.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved, that the sixth resolution be amended, so that the hon. member should be allowed to pass without contradiction. The lands of the colony belonged not to the Crown, but to the colony itself. These lands had derived all their value from the settlement and the introduction of the emigrants, and the colonists alone their possessors. The resolution belonged. This principle was in fact admitted by the Imperial Act, which described the tenure of the Crown as a tenure in trust for the colony.

Mr. MARTIN thought that the language of these resolutions was not sufficiently strong and energetic to command that attention at home which a complaint upon such a grievance would require. He thought that the hon. member should, that there should be one firm and spirited remonstrance after all the grievances of which the colonists had to complain. He should be sorry to have the colony to be reduced to a low rate of immigration was to reduce wages to a low rate. The demand for wool and tallow had its limit, as well as the demand for other produce, and was rapidly approaching to this limit. They could never do this until they followed the wise policy of the United States of establishing a system of mutual protection and encouragement. He thought the sixth resolution did not do justice to the colony, and he would not support it. He was one of those who thought that transportation might be resumed with very great advantage, but he would rather not have this principle asserted, and he would rather have the colony apparently to steal a march upon its opponents.

Mr. DARVALL disavowed all such intentions as were attributed to him by the last speaker, of seeking to obtain an indirect support for the sixth resolution. It was not sought to best down the wages of labour, but to maintain a proper balance between the employer and the employed. Strong language, which seemed to be as much intended to excite the passions of the hon. member, as to be a badge of a lack of argument, and should never for that reason be resorted to, when gentlemanly and temperate language would suffice. The Colonial Secretary had said that the colony would suffer by the separation of the northern and southern provinces, but the Government would be likely to differ from them. It was to meet this difficulty that the hon. member had framed. The false state of prosperity alluded to by the hon. and reverend member for Sydney existed to a considerable extent, but the withdrawal of English capital which caused the difficulty was the cause of the loss of the colonies from the colony that the time was gone by when any such investments could safely be made. He imputed no corruption or misconduct to the emigration authorities, but he de-
 clared that the system had many faults and defects of the system hitherto pursued.

The sixth resolution having been amended by the mover, to meet the objections which had been urged against it, as to its being con-
 sidered to be a recommendation of transpor-
 tation, the motion was put and passed without dissent.

The address was read out to be presented by the Speaker.

CARCARR.

Mr. DARVALL moved, that the petition from Carcarr, praying the maintenance of the Police Magistracy of that district, presented by the hon. member, be referred to the Police Committee.—Carried.

Mr. JAMES COOPER.

Mr. NI-HOLS moved, that the petition of Mr. James Cooper, presented by the hon. member, praying the maintenance of the Police Committee on the Hyde Park Bill, be referred to the Police Committee.—Carried.

SYDNEY POLICE.

Mr. NICHOLS moved, that the petition presented by him from the Police Force of the City of Sydney, praying the maintenance of the Police Committee on the Hyde Park Bill, be referred to the Police Committee.—Carried.

ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Mr. DARVALL moved that the Standing Orders in reference to the moving for leave to bring a Bill to make laws for the Colony of Australia to stand, be read in name of the mover that the necessary number of notices had been given in the *Government Gazette*, although the Bill had not yet been introduced. The Bill itself was required in order to enable the Bank to wind up its affairs.

Mr. NICHOLS was of opinion that it was not necessary to suspend the Standing Order. The notices having been given, the Bill could be introduced by any member at any time of the session.

Mr. WENTWORTH was of a different opinion, and, though they have been consenting to the suspension of the Standing Orders, they should require better proof of the necessity of such a measure. This institution was never bankrupt at all in reality, or if it could be so styled as to be mere Bank of usury, whence money would come at a very exorbitant rate of interest. He presumed that they had not sought to obtain such an Act as this is the first instance from a desire to do so, and he would be glad to see them think they had made out any case for their indulgence in the present instance, in order probably to enforce some of their voracious demands.

Mr. MARTIN thought that the point urged by Mr. Nichols to show that the Standing Orders need not be suspended, was erroneous.

Mr. DARVALL remarked in reply, that it was proved there were just debts owing to this Company, and that would be labouring in the House not to afford them the means of obtaining payment of these debts. If it was alleged that there had been any dishonest proceedings on the part of the conduct of their affairs, and that some measures to which the Bill would, in ordinary course, might be applied, be instructed to inquire into this allegation, and to refuse them the relief asked for if it was found to be true.

The motion was then divided upon the motion with the following result:—

Ayes 7. Mr. Darvall,	Noes 12. Mr. Dangar,
Donaldson,	Bowman,
Lovely,	Coper,
Dr. Leven,	Mr. Allen,
Ebdon,	Wentworth,
Colonial Treasurer	Nichols,
(teller.)	Major Mercer,
	Dr. Dickson,
	Mr. Pearson,
	Murray,
	Oakes,
	Martin (teller).

COVEYANCE AND TRANSFER.

Mr. MOOR moved first leave to bring in a Bill to further extend the provisions of an Act, intitled, "An Act for amending the Laws respecting Conveyances and Transfers of Estates and Funds vested in Trustees, and for enabling Courts of Equity to give effect to their decrees in certain cases." Leave having been given, the Bill was introduced and read a first time, and was ordered to be printed; and read a second time in a fortnight, with an understanding that its second reading would not be pressed until after the report of the Committee on the Law of Real Property should have been presented.

REGISTRY ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The above Bill was read a third time and passed.

POSTPONEMENTS.

Mr. DONALDSON'S motion, relative to the case of Mr. John Moring, was postponed until Friday next.

The third reading of the Lien on Wood Bill, the consideration in Committee of the Clergymen's Disqualification Bill, and the third reading of the Carriers and Drivers Bill, were postponed until Friday next.

The third reading of the Art Unions Bill, the second reading of the British Authors Bill, and the further consideration of the Masters and Servants Bill, were postponed until Friday next.

Council adjourned at a quarter past eight until three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY.

Before W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of George Patrick, a third dividend was paid. The following claims were proved:—**W. Dean, £317 2s. 4d.; W. Shepherd, £38 19s. 6d.; J. Macpherson, £7 2s. 9d.; Joseph Sly, £23; R. Campbell, senior, and Co., £18 10s. 6d.; Frederick Cameron, £271; G. Chapman, £100.** The official assignee handed in his report, which having been read, instructions were given touching the affairs of the estate.

In the estate of James Williams, a single meeting was held. The following claims were proved:—**Samuel Ayres, £10 9s.; George Snell, £1 10s.; Mark Dixon, £4; J. Dickinson, £3 6s. 6d.; Thomas Douglas, £10 10s. 6d.; Robert Northcote, £4 9s. 3d.; Joseph Sly, £2 10s.; and Louis Hughes, £2.** An insolvent was examined, instructions were given for the allowance of his wearing apparel and the sale of his household furniture; and the meeting adjourned to Thursday next.

MINERALOGY.

MINERALOGICAL examination of a metallic mass left with the writer by W. Blaxland, Esq., to be deposited in the Australian Museum:—

The most prominent characters of this mass are as follows:—A form prismatic rather than round, and that of the rhomboidal rather than the parallelepipedal variety, being inclined angles. A crystalline appearance internally—a corroded appearance externally: the weight and appearance of pure metal rather than ore. An imperfect malleability. A strong attraction for the magnetic needle. A strong toughness, which renders it difficult under the heaviest blows of a 2 lb hammer, or even of a sledge, to detach a portion of it for examination.

CHARACTERISTICS.

1. The mass under examination (weighing nearly seven pounds,* and measuring about 4½ by 3, by 2 inches) is of a dull dark liver brown (hepatic) colour, externally, and of a bluish grey, mottled, and on recent fracture it is very pale yellowish white.
2. Its lustre is highly and truly metallic—that is, it exhibits metallic lustre, both under the hammer and file; the degree of lustre is shining.
3. Its structure is scalesy—compact, and fracture flat conchoidal, with a tendency to shatter heavily.
4. On the point of a knife, but yielding to the file a shining pale white and silver streak.
5. Under the hammer in mass it flattens or is imperfectly malleable, is excessively tough, and will feel like steel or iron, but in small fragments it is not malleable.
6. Its specific gravity between 6·5 and 7·5.
7. In the open tube, over the blow-pipe flame, it gave off vapour, which did not reddened litmus paper, and which originated probably in moisture absorbed whilst taking the specific gravity of the mass.
8. In the blow-pipe flame, in large portions, fuses, or bilisters on the surface, and retains its magnetism; some portions cease to fuse more readily than others, but with difficulty. To borax, on placing on the end of a wire, it fused, and showed a colour; and when nitre is added, the glass becomes reddish white hot.
9. Cold nitric acid acts slowly on its powder, and the solution assumes a yellowish green tinge, but with hydrofluoric acid, unaided, the colour changes to reddish brown, effervescence is noticed, and the powder ultimately is entirely, or almost entirely, dissolved.
10. It is unnecessary to give that this mineral is op-que, for all minerals p-aceous the true metallic lustre are as, or its malleability with magnetism, or so high as to give rise to its classification.

I have no intention to give with reference to the locality geological position, or mineralogical associations of this mineral; but I have little doubt of its being a natural body, not artificial; and consequently, that some persons may find it worthy of a correct investigation, it is well deserving of the farther notice Mr. Blaxland has promised to give it.

A. A.

* Or 14 oz. in air.—5 lb. 14 oz. in water.

† The analysis, if established, if established by analysis would remove all doubts.

APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to the offices of Secretaries and other dependencies, viz.:—Thomas Baillie, Esq., of Polkemmet, Hurst-ham; Robert Taverer Fraser, Esq., of Vicots, Wimmera; Thomas Henry Pyke, Esq., of Upper Werribee; John Reid, Esq., of Melbourne; and George Mitchell, Esq., of the District of Port Phillip.

[illegible][illegible]

I give part of the evidence quoted in my Report.—"The Chief Justice says in the *Diemien's Land*, where chief of the branches intended to practise alike in both, the practical result has been among others, that a separation actually takes place for purposes of convenience and utility, that the two groups of attorneys regularly confined themselves to their own branch of the profession, never interfused with that of the bar." Being asked as to having any comment on counsel, he says—"It is a strange thing, but I think the two groups of attorneys will be no saving halves." It goes on, "an attorney ambitious of display will address himself as much as possible to the public at the bar; but, as he cannot do everything himself, he will get the assistance of some simple see his clients, while the practical part the business will be conducted by a clerk; a clerk being the attorney, and the attorney the barrister. The barrister will do the same. He will be a clerk, while the attorney will be the barrister's clerk. The consequence will be, that you will have inferior men in each branch. Certainly, a few pounds may be saved in the process. But these will be very few, while the expense to the public will be great, in the aggregate, from a variety of circumstances."

Mr. Justice A'Beckett: "I feel satisfied that by the proposed change the expense would be saved to some extent. It is now, of course, a case into Court. The expense is great in this colony in, at all events, against the position. I have reason to believe that the fees now marked on briefs fall far short of what they should be, and that the public pay a attorney for the purpose of being delivered another."

Mr. Donnelly being asked whether the client would be benefited on the whole, by the saving of attendances on the barrister, a barrister, he said, "The barrister would be a better pay, as he would have to give his business while in Court, and he must either have a partner, or a confidential person attend to it; the solicitor has principally to attend to the business of the client, and to arrive at the instructions from the client. The barrister has to search out authorities, and requires to be quiet and undisturbed in conducting his business out of Court."

Mr. Gurner prepared tables, comparing the cost of costs of the two systems. From these it appeared that the cost of the suits were not smaller, nor even so small, they have been since the division of the profession.

I might give other extracts, but fear that I am treading upon your valuable space. In conclusion, I will observe, that my evidence consists of facts and reasons founded on experience—not on bare opinions. Had I quoted names, however, I might surely have been confident that they would be found to be upright and experienced attorneys, backed by the strongly expressed opinion of a Committee of the Legislative Council, after hearing the matter on both sides, on both sides, would have far more effect on the public mind, than Messrs. Michie, Johnson, Nichols, and Martin.

I will only add that one great argument formerly used, viz., the impracticability of colonial youths being called to the bar here, is lost. The Act is now in force for removing them that advantage.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Y. S.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Upwards of four years ago, an editor of a medical periodical, commenting on the *Medical Witness*, in the Sydney Morning Chronicle's department, but without any apparent effect; at length, however, the conduct of that department has attracted attention in a quarter whence some reform of the abuses of the profession is to be expected.

That it was the intention of the framers of the "Medical Witnesses Act" to prevent favouritism (or, as Mr Brennan delicately calls it, "patronage") cannot for a moment be doubted; but having, unfortunately, understood the meaning of the word in a false and improper language, Mr. B. takes advantage of that circumstance to bestow his "patronage" (I think thee, Jew, for teaching me) on his countryman and his religious; and yet he has the modest assurance to pledge his honour that such assistance had no effect in influencing him in the disposal of such "patronage."

Mr. B. denies the charge of favouritism; yet under the more aristocratic name of "patronage" he defends it. He denies that the *Medical Witness* is a party paper, and that it has anything to do with the "patronage" bestowed on him. Will he tell us what it does him to give so much of this "patronage" to Dr. Tierney's predecessors, his favour, Dr. Tierney was a Jew, and an Irishman, and a Catholic, and was he not, moreover, at one time, pre deeply in Mr. B.'s debt, on account of an article which he wrote against him? Mr. B. asserts that the "return" is "fallacious and defective," and insinuates that other practitioners have received a share of his "patronage." Will he supply the deficiency, and give us the names of the "return" requests given to Dr. Tierney, and yet he has the modest assurance to pledge his honour that such assistance had no effect in influencing him in the disposal of such "patronage."

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[illegible]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1850.



SPIRITS OF WINE, 45 O.P.
ON SALE by the Undersigned—
Spirits of Wine, in barrels, containing
thirteen gallons each.
To be sold cheap, to close a consignment.
1893
THORNTON AND CHURCH
PREVENTION OF FRAUD!

THE Undersigned has the sincerest
pleasure in being able to apprise the
public of New South Wales, that the Right
Honorable Earl Grey, her Majesty's Secretary
of State for the Colonies, has been pleased, at
the instance of Professor Holloway, to instruct
the Local Government of this colony to take
measures for protecting the inhabitants of the
territory against the counterfeiting of Holloway's
Medicines; that, in conformity with
such instructions, his Excellency the Governor
has caused the

BRITISH STAMPS BILL
to be introduced into the Legislative Council;
and that the Representatives of the People, by
passing the measure without a single dissentient
voice, have adopted the views of the Imperial
Government.

Under the provisions of this law it will in
future be

A FELONY
to counterfeit the Stamps affixed to the valuable
medicaments prepared by Professor Holloway
but, in order to make "assurance doubly
sure," Mr. Holloway has, at considerable ex-
pense, caused the *Pamphlet of Directions* that is
wrapped round his medicines of the first
and second sizes, to be printed on paper, having,
in

A WATER-MARK
on every leaf, the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND OINTMENT" woven in—which, it is be-
lieved, cannot possibly be imitated in this
colony.

Of these Medicines, thus put up, the un-
designed has just received, ex the Mountaineer
and the Hooghly, two large consignments; and
he begs to announce that he is in course of
supplying all his agents with parcels of the
new stock. The Wholesale Agent therefore
takes this opportunity of expressing his hopes
that the people of New South Wales will ap-
preciate the efforts of the Imperial and the
Local Governments to preserve them from the
deleterious effects of counterfeited trash; and
that they will second the endeavours of Pro-
fessor Holloway to give them the genuine
Medicines, by

PURCHASING ONLY OF THE AGENTS.
J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent for the sale of Holloway's
Medicines, for New South Wales, Victoria,
and New Zealand.

Time should not be lost in taking this
remedy for any of the following diseases:—
Ague
Bilious complaints
Blisters on the skin
Bowel complaints
Colic
Constipation of bowels
Consumption
Debility
Dropsy
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Female irregularities
Fever of all kinds
Fits
Gout
Head-aches
Indigestion
Inflammation

These medicines have now established them-
selves in New South Wales, by means of the
numerous wonderful cures which they have
effected, when all the "regular" means
have failed. The published cases are not as
one to a thousand of the total amount of
good done. The following is a statement
from a most respectable hotel-keeper in
Geelong known to most travellers in that
quarter:—
"My recent cure, of an ulcerated leg, by
means of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, in-
duces me to present my case before the public,
in the hope that many others who are afflicted
in the same way that I have been, and who do
not believe in the efficacy of Holloway's Medi-
cines, may derive equal benefit from the use of
them. I had been afflicted for about three
years with an ulcerated leg, and had the best
medical treatment in Van Diemen's Land and
Melbourne, without experiencing any relief,
when a short time ago, hearing of the wonder-
ful cures effected by the use of Holloway's Pills
and Ointment, I resolved upon trying them. I
purchased a few boxes of Holloway's Pills and
Ointment in Mr. Oregon's shop, in Collins-
street, Melbourne; and with gratitude I
acknowledge that after using them, and attend-
ing to the directions, I found my leg effectually
cured.—Being well-known in Melbourne and
Geelong, I publish this statement, convinced
that by doing so I only perform a duty that I
owe to the community at large."

"JOHN OLIVE.
Geelong, June 30, 1849."

Sold in Sydney by the Wholesale Agent for
New South Wales,
Mr. J. K. HEYDON,
75, King-street.

And by
Mrs. Marshfield, Tobacconist, Brickfield-hill.
Mr. Pinkey (late Alder), chemist, Parramatta-
street.
Mr. Cleary, bootmaker, King-street East.
Mr. G. W. Watson, shoemaker, South Head
Road.
Mr. Michael Dalton, Haymarket, next Raper's,
1837

NEW BOOKS

THACKERAY'S PENDENNIS, &c.,
plaster
Claird's The West of Ireland a Field of Invest-
ment, &c.
Smith's (Rev. Sydney) Works, new edition,
complete in 1 volume, cloth
Sharpe's London Magazine, vol. 10
Sedgwick's History of Europe during the last
Four Centuries

South's Household Surgery, or Hints on Emer-
gencies
Sketches of Canab, by John Smith, (of Smith
Hall), plates
Port Phillip in 1849, by J. B. Clutterbuck,
M.D.

The Illustrated Year Book of Wonders,
Events, and Discoveries
A Whistler to a Newly Married Pair, by Clorus
Balfour
The Poor Artist, or Seven Eyesights and One
Object

Mission, or a Word for the Heathen, being
Facts and Anecdotes from the Journals
of Missionaries
The London Prisons, with an account of the
more distinguished persons who have
been confined in them, by H.
Dixon

Parochial Sketches, in verse, by the Rev. R.
W. Evans, B.D.
Jackson's (Rev. John) Sinfulness of Little
Sins
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, &c., best
edition

Turner's Chemistry, by Liebig and Gregory,
8vo.
The Life of Julius Caesar, by Jacob Abbott
—Elizabeth Queen of England
—Charles the First, cloth
—the Second, cloth

The Illustrated News, vol. 15
The Protector, a Vindication, by Merle
D'Aubigné
Stories of the Irish Peasantry, by Mrs. Hall
The Nile Boat, by Bartlett, illustrated
Josephus, by Whiston, illustrated
Arrowsmith's Atlas, for the use of King's Col-
lege, London.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer,
485, George-street,
Exactly opposite the Barrack-gate.
2137

PANCY BALL.

TO THE GENTLEMEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON

SALE—

A full dress "OTHELLO"

Ditto ditto "HAMLET"

Ditto ditto "HUNGARIAN PEASANT"

Dress boots (N.B. Without sewing.)

Wellington ditto } (N.B. Without sewing.)

Also.

A few dozen of FRENCH SHIRTS, gloves,

cravats of all qualities and prices.

French Stay Warehouse,

311, Pitt-street.

VICTOR PROTOIS.

Sydney, August 1. 2172

ON SALE—BASS'S No. 3 Burton

Ale, October brewing.

10026 **THACKER AND CO.**

WILKINSON'S SHEEPSHEARS

J. and H. Sorby's ditto

Weighting machines, to weigh 5, 6, and 10 cwt.

Counter ditto ditto, 14, 28, and 56 lbs.

Beams and scales, to weigh 5, 7, and 10 cwt.

Steeleyards

Single and double percussion guns

Ferocious carbines

Ditto pocket and holster pistols

Patent nails—3, 4, 5, 6 inch

Wrought iron, shingle, batten, and rafter

nails

Ditto flooring brads and spikes

Wheat and flour sieves

Wheat mills

Tinned saucepans, round pots, oval pots, tea

kitchens, and stew pans

Embossed saucepans, stew pans, oval pots, tea

kettles and tea kitchens

Long handle frying-pans

Spades and shovels

Cartron cart boxes

Anvils

Vices

Coil chain

Bullock chains

Trace chains

Iron wire

Iron weights

Hooks and hinges

**ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WILBER-
FORCE.**

TENDERS are invited for the erection
of the above Church, according to
approved plans and specifications, to be seen at
Mr. C. Vickers, Wilberforce. Security will
be required.

All tenders to be forwarded under cover,
addressed to the Trustees, previous to the 24th
instant.

August 1. 2063

TENDERS FOR ROAD METAL.

THE Trustees of the Cook's River
Road, hereby give notice, that they will
receive tenders for the delivery monthly of
from 100 to 200 tons blue metal, broken to a
gauge of two inches, for metalling the said
road, and separate tenders for spreading the
same.

The tenders must be accompanied with a
sample of the stone to be delivered, and left at
the office of Mr. KATZ, Drutt street, on or
before Monday, the 5th of August next, at
three p.m.

Drutt-street, July 27. 182

**MR. DAVISON, Surgeon and As-
sayer,** intends remaining in Sydney for
a short period, and will practice the different
branches of his profession.
Gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, and all
other metallic ores; also, coals and other fuels
assayed.
At Mr. Chaw's, 149, Prince-street. 1932

NORRIE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT

ESTABLISHMENT,
PITT-STREET, NEAR PARK-STREET,
(Next Dr. Ross's Chapel).

THE advertiser has materially altered
his former arrangements for executing
these beautiful specimens of art, and has re-
ceived from Veiglander and Son, of Vienna,
one of their very best instruments, acknow-
ledged to be superior to all others for por-
traiture, together with an entire new stock of
materials; and will be enabled to produce
portraits not to be surpassed in this colony.
A new selection of specimens will shortly be
on view. 1920

**MR. T. ORNING, PAINTER,
AND GLAZIER,**

KENT-STREET, ROYAL.

PATRONIZED BY THE ROYAL NAVY!

Mr. T. Orning, respectfully solicits them
to give their directions during the winter months,
as the influx of orders in the spring and sum-
mer renders it almost impossible to pay that
strict and individual attention to the de-
mands of all his numerous patrons
that he really wishes to do; and
from the comparatively few good shirt hands to
be met with, great delay is often caused, which
is unavoidable, for the two reasons assigned.
J. T. S. suggests that his friends should now
give their orders for what they are likely to
require in the spring. A registry is kept of all
measures and particulars; therefore, for those
gentlemen who have been previously supplied
at his manufactory and reside in the country,
it will be only necessary to transmit their
wishes through the post-office, and every pos-
sible care and attention shall be paid to them.

A large and varied stock always on hand,
comprising—Plain and fancy shirts, with or
without collars; extra large size ditto; yacht
and regatta shirts, choice patterns; Scotch
twill, &c. Boys' and youths' shirts of every
description. Flannel shirts and drawers, crav-
ats, braces, boot hose, &c.

Ladies' and children's under clothing in
stock, or made to order. 5941

THE MAYOR'S FANCY BALL.

THE Undersigned has just received
from England, a quantity of Rich Gold
Lace Stuff, oak leaf and royal navy patterns;
Naval Lieutenant's dress Epaulettes, Crown and
Anchor Buttons, all sizes; Crowns for Caps,
&c., all of which, having been imported to his
order, are of the very best quality.

H. LEWORTHY,
Tailor and Draper,
451, George-street.

NOTICE.

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,

Proprietors of the Steam Coffee Ware-
house, 418 George-street, have no connexion
directly or indirectly with any other Establis-
hment in Sydney. This notice they give at the
request of their numerous and kind friends,
many of whom have been inadvertently led
astray by a series of insidiously worded
advertisements.

Their coffee-wrappers, bills of parcels, and
invoices, will always bear the name of the firm
in full.

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Steam Coffee Warehouse,
418, George-street.

WINE GRAPE VINES.

CUTTINGS, for planting, may be pro-
cured from this Vineyard, consisting of
varieties (free from mixture) suited for the
production of wine, at twenty shillings per
thousand. Apply immediately, either direct,
or to Mr. SHERRARD, of the Darling Nurseries,
Sydney.

JAMES KING,
Irrawang Vineyard.
1707

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

THE undersigned have just completed
their machinery for manufacturing
CHOCOLATE PASTE
AND
SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

FAMILIES are strongly recommended to use
the above, which requires no boiling, and may
be made in one minute with a little hot
water.

SELLING PRICES.
Chocolate Paste, 1s. per pot, quite fresh
Soluble Chocolate, 1s. 4d. per pound, in
tin foil packets

Cocoa Shells, 8d. per pound, for invalids
Cocoa Nibs, 1s. per pound.

Flake Chocolate, 1s. per pound, best purified

SETTLERS will find the soluble chocolate
more nourishing and stimulating than either
tea or coffee, and as it is portable (in tin
packets) and very easily made, it is strongly
recommended and the quality warranted by
S. PEEK AND CO.,
Sole Manufacturers.

2071

OILMAN'S STORES.

ON SALE, ex Sumner and Riffman,
Kinross and Wylie's.

Pint pickles, mustard, 1lb. and 4lb.

Bottled fruits, capers

Salted oil, Yarmouth herrings

Salted herrings, in jars; preserved salmon

Anchor and bloater paste, curry powder

Canary seed, caraway seed

Orange and lemon peel, &c.

R. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street.

THE NEW LIGHT.

THE public will be no doubt astonished
at the idea of a new light. Even gas
was considered a wonderful improve-
ment upon the old method of burning
oil; but the new idea, or light,
which has just now illumined the mind of the
proprietor of the Cylindrical Coffee Depot is
expressly for the benefit of all persons residing
within about four miles of the city Post Office.
An advertisement next week will explain how
it will effect a saving of walking a distance of
six hundred and twenty-four miles in 13 months,
of time about twenty-one days, or of cash
about six pounds, a considerable sum need-
lessly to expend. Meanwhile, the sale of the
celebrated coffee continues, also the famous
tea, Campbell's mixture, only 1s. per pound.
Splendid sugar, &c., and hydraulic pressed
mould candles to be seen revolving in the
window. Fine figs, muscatels, and almonds,
have just been opened, and are now ready for
sale.

EDWIN CAMPBELL,
487, George-street,
And number One, Sydney, opposite the
Barrack Gate.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS

Is instructed to sell by private contract, at the
Australian Mart, Market-street East,

50 PRIME YORK HAMS, at 13d.

per lb.

Best London bottled fruits, in cases of 3 dozen

at 13s. per dozen

Dunbar and Son's bottled ale and porter in

cases of 4 dozen each

1 lb. mustard, in cases

Quart salad oil ditto

The above will be sold in lots to suit pur-
chasers. 1899

COMFITS AND LOZENGES.

ON SALE, Comfits and Lozenges;
also, Vinegar, in quarter-casks and
hogheads.

R. B. COOKE,
Wholesale and Export Confectioner,
No. 16, Hunter-street,
Second door from Bligh-street

PAGE'S PORT.

EX LADY CLARK.

ON SALE by the under-
signed—

400 Cases Page's Port Wine.

This favourite wine is bottled and packed in
Oporto, in one dozen cases, and so suit the
convenience of families will be sold by the
single case.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
Near the Post Office.

NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH

TOBACCO,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

PURCHASERS of Tobacco, are re-
quested to call at the stores of Mr.
Henry Ferris, Pitt-street, near the Theatre,
to inspect his stock of Negrohead and Cavendish
Tobacco, in boxes and kegs, which is so su-
perior to the most of the foreign tobacco now
imported, that it is surprising that people will
pay two-thirds more for inferior imported to-
bacco than for a superior Colonial article.
Many have already found it out, and those
who have not, let them only try it, and they
will be convinced.

Country orders attended to, and if the Keg
is not equal to the sample, all expenses will be
paid incurred on its being returned.

HENRY FERRIS,
Commercial Agent,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

July 5.

TOBACCO.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD.

NORRIE'S MANUFACTURE.

CONFIDENTLY recommended as the
best tobacco manufactured in New South
Wales.

SOLD ONLY BY
J. M. LEIGH,
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment,
524, George-street.

4292

ELIGIBLE SITES FOR VILLAS.

MARKET GARDEN ALLOTMENTS TO LET.

FOR SALE, beautiful and healthy
sites for country villas on the Peterham
Estate, near Newtown, Cook's River, and Par-
ramatta Road, from £12 to £20 per acre. Ex-
cellent land for Market Gardens on clearing leases, at
ten shillings an acre, for seven years, and for
such further term as may be agreed on.
Apply at Mr. T. J. FISHER's, King-street; or
to Mr. C. LANGLEY, Surveyor, Pitt-street
North. 5611

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

PARRAMATTA.

PREVALENCE OF REPTILES AND VERMINOUS INSECTS.—The late continued rains have had the effect of driving from their haunts, great numbers of the above. A short time since, a poor woman, in this town, was bitten by a scorpion on the thumb; inflammation took place, and became so bad, that it was found necessary to cut part of the thumb off. A few days since a servant girl was at the shop of a chemist here, and complained that something was up the sleeve of her dress, on examination, a scorpion, two inches long, was found, which had stung the poor girl in several places; caustic was applied and proved very effective; the same remedy was applied about the same time to a woman who was stung on the leg by a centipede. A day or two ago, a dead adder was found under the sofa in the house of a resident in this district; the viper was attacked by the cat, which excited the attention of the family, who caught it, and destroyed it. Persons using decayed or hollow fire-wood should keep a sharp look out.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—It is unpleasant to observe that numerous and frequent complaints are made by this community of the uncertain periods at which the Court is opened. The summonses are made returnable at ten o'clock, and yet it is sometimes after twelve before the Court opens. On Saturday last, a very cold rainy day, a case of a publican who was summoned to a charge of selling after hours, was to have come on for examination; there were circumstances connected with this affair, which excited considerable interest, and many persons were waiting the opening of the Court. Twelve o'clock came, and the police magistrate was not in attendance; the chief constable, who was the prosecutor in the case, was obliged to go about other business, and thought it most prudent to withdraw the case from the list, as he could not be present. The Court opened at about one o'clock, when Mr. Hardy, P.M., and Mr. John Blackland, J.P., were present. Five of Mr. Lawson's Chinamen, named Appok, Assam, Sainfook, Assin, and Hong, were placed at the bar, charged with absconding themselves from their hired service without any lawful or just cause. The case was clearly proved, and the five men were sent, each, one month to gaol. The police magistrate remarked, that the defendants had been ill-advised by some parties in their employer's establishment, and he was sorry their attorney had not given them better advice.

THE RAILWAY.—Every day proves more and more the necessity of proceeding with the greatest diligence in so vast and profitable an undertaking. During a residence of twenty-nine years, we have never known the roads of the colony to be in so bad a condition; they are now in many places, in a state of ruin. We mention one instance: viz., the Liverpool Road. Teams coming from the south-west districts are actually using the Dog-Trap Road, and round to Parramatta to reach Sydney. It is sure that it will cost as much per mile to put the roads into proper order as it would to make a mile of railway.

Surely the Council or the Government will devise some speedy means for making the public thoroughfares (at least in the country of Cumberland) passable; for horses and cattle are lying dead; load after load of produce is capsize and destroyed, and the matter is now beyond the subject of mere complaint. An inquest was held at Five Dock, on Saturday, 27th instant, before Mr. C. B. Lyons, Coroner for the district, at the dwelling house of George Brown, boot and shoe maker, on view of the body of Charles Burnes, an apprentice boy to the above, aged thirteen years. Robert Wickham having been sworn, stated I am a sailor; I have been living in this house for the last few days, and working in cutting wood; yesterday, about 7 o'clock, I was cutting wood in the bush near this house, when Mr. Brown came up to me, and said poor Charley was dying; I came to the house with him, and saw Charles Burnes, Mr. Brown's apprentice to the trade of shoe making, on the bed, on which he now lies; I saw he was quite gone; I took him up in my arms and spoke to him; he did not reply; I put him down again; he was dead, but quite warm; he was in good health and spirits, talking and joking with me a few days before; he told me that he did not like being in the bush; I have heard no quarrelling or scolding between Charles Burnes and his master, not a word; Burnes never said much. On Wednesday last, or it was Thursday, he got out of bed in the middle of the day, and said he had a pain in the belly; he sat on a box in the room for a few minutes, but was obliged by the pain to go to bed again. He was in bed at breakfast time, about nine o'clock; I slept with the boy the night before; I did not know he was so bad; I did not feel him stir; I was wonderful sleepy; I got up about half-past six; I never looked at him then; it was dark; I was called from the bush before breakfast. John Higgins, one of the Jury, was sworn to give evidence, and stated: on Wednesday or Thursday last, I forgot which, Mr. Brown, who resides in this house, came to me for a dose of salts; I gave him about an ounce; my wife keeps them for sale; she keeps a little shop; we live close at hand; I know that Brown took the deceased to Parramatta Police Office for running away; I never had much to say to the boy; his parents had been born there, I am a legally qualified medical practitioner, have instituted a post mortem examination of the remains of this deceased boy; I find very extensive inflammation over the whole of the intestines; I have tested the contents of the stomach to ascertain if there was any poison; there are no indications of poison having been taken, nor were the symptoms preceding death those that would have been taken place had poison been administered; I am of opinion that death was caused by inflammation of the bowels, brought on by cold. Verdict—Died from inflammation in the bowels.—It is necessary to remark that the Coroner was induced to hold the above inquest from the fact feeling which had existed for some time between the parents of the deceased and his master. Reports were in circulation to the effect that either poison had been

administered, or that death had been caused by neglect; but these reports were negated by the master of the deceased having previously gone to Sydney, and offered to cancel the indentures upon the payment of £1, which agreement was on the eve of being completed when the boy took ill. The master consequently was exculpated, for the evidence he seems to have paid every attention.

The inhabitants of this town are about to be favoured with a second course of Lectures on Chemistry, by Mr. Grayling, and we are glad to find that one of the large rooms of the Australian Arms has been selected in preference to the cold and uncomfortable Court House. We sincerely congratulate the schools in particular upon the advantages of Mr. Grayling's second visit.

WINDSOR.

THE FLOOD.—On Tuesday morning, the waters in the river and creek began to retire, but very slowly. Gradually, however, the return of the stream increased in rapidity, and continued. In consequence of the vast quantity of water which covered the flats, it required much time to drain off as much as it has, at the time we are writing. (three o'clock, Thursday). Yesterday, groups of people were anxiously watching, until dusk for the re-appearance of the bridge, but were disappointed. This morning, the bridge itself was clear, but the found that the fears expressed in our last were verified, as the bridge, although not entirely broken down, is broken backed, and rendered unsafe for conveyances; in fact, about a dozen parties standing upon the injured part heard it crack, and made a speedy retreat. We cannot, until the water has fully retired, state the extent of injury it has sustained; but we fear it has been sufficient to condemn it as a safe means of communication with the opposite side. This, be it remembered, is the only inland party found the Windsor people, and those of the district, can travel betwixt this town and Parramatta; and yet, notwithstanding the repeated attempts to rouse the inhabitants from their apathy as to their own interests (partly by ourselves), they look on, and shrug their shoulders. It puts us in mind of a story of a Dutch vessel having been wrecked, and when the sea retired, on entering into the cabin, parties found the Dutchmen sitting drowned, with their pipes in their mouths. It was afterwards found, that a moderate degree of activity would have saved the vessel. With respect to the injury sustained by the late flood, there are conflicting opinions, but the majority seem to think, that with the exception of some individual losses to a very limited extent, it will be productive of positive good. After three years of drought, the land required to be thoroughly soaked and matured. We also required to have quantities of dead animals, and decayed vegetable productions removed; and any person who is possessed of the sense of smell would have been much struck with the effluvia which arose from a combination of these floating substances. The deposit thus conveyed upon the land, it is supposed will amply compensate for any injury sustained. The farmer has nothing now to do, but turn up his ground, and put in his corn with the pleasing prospect of a plentiful harvest. There is one case in which an industrious man with a large family has suffered serious loss—we mean the toll-gate keeper, Mr. Plunkett; he has incurred a loss of at least, as we are informed, £70. We would earnestly recommend that the same course should be adopted as was in a former case, when the large bridge fell down; a resolution was then made in favour of the lease of the toll-gate, to the amount, if our memory does not fail us, of upwards of £100.

PENRITH.

PUBLIC MEETING.—In accordance with an advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald, calling a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and district of Penrith, for Tuesday, the 30th of July, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary for the formation of a bridge across the Nepean, upon the spot where the punt now plies, a numerous and respectable body of the inhabitants attended at the Police Court this morning. R. C. LUTHERTON, Esq., F.R., was called to the chair, and read the requisition, and stated the object the requisitionists had in view. The first resolution was proposed by Mr. JOHN PERRY, who stated that he having been one of the first to sign the requisition, he felt himself called upon to make known his reasons for so doing. He had observed in the report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, that Mr. Wentworth, when presenting the Bill to authorise Mr. Russell in erecting a bridge across the Nepean upon a part of his own estate, had stated that the inhabitants of Penrith, upon a former occasion, had petitioned against it; but that objection was now done away with, as they were quite satisfied it was the intention of Mr. Russell not to diverge from the town. In answer to this he (Mr. Perry) begged to state that Mr. Russell had never spoken to him upon the subject, and several respectable and influential inhabitants had assured him they had never been consulted upon the matter, in consequence of which a petition was prepared, and numerously signed against Mr. Russell's Bill, and presented to the Council, and by them referred to the Committee already appointed. Since that time he had heard that a counter petition had been going round, and many people believed that it was in favour of the proposed bridge across Emu Ford; in fact, he held in his hand a document signed by several persons, who had affixed their signatures to the petition referred to, stating they had signed an address to it under misrepresentation. He was, however, now very happy to see Mr. Russell present, as perhaps he would undertake to explain certain matters connected with his proposed plan, about which he must confess himself, and several deeply interested persons had been kept completely in the dark. With these few remarks, he should move the first resolution.—(See resolution No. 1—vide advertisement.) Mr. ARTHUR seconded the resolution. Mr. RUSSELL stated, he had not intended to have taken any part at the present meeting; but as Mr. Perry had in a manner called upon

him for some explanation, he felt no hesitation in responding to the call. He could inform the meeting that a survey had been made of the river, and it was considered that the Factory was by far the most eligible spot, having a rock bottom, which would be the best foundation; and having many other advantages, which would be the saving of much expense. He had inspected the Emu Ford where the present punt now plies, and he considered that spot quite impracticable for such a purpose; so far as he was individually concerned, it was immaterial to him where the bridge was erected, so long as we had a bridge.

Mr. CLARKE hoped, before the resolution was put to the meeting, that Mr. Russell would be induced to give some further information as to the detail connected with the bridge which he had applied to the Council for permission to erect. The approaches to it were a very material point; and if the bridge was to be placed as he had said, somewhere between the Factory and the old Government Stores, which were above a mile apart, it would involve an expense of £3000 to make a road from it to that spot in Penrith, which he had pointed out as where he would turn off; and an additional £1000 on the other side of the river. If the bridge was placed opposite to the Factory, also, he would feel obliged if Mr. Russell would inform the meeting what description of bridge he proposed to erect—whether it was to be a private undertaking, or to be built by a company? Whether he had any prospectus of the terms on which the money was to be raised, and what advantages he intended to offer to the public in exchange for diverting the high road to run through his own estate; for, doubtless, Mr. Russell might mark out a line across the Regentville property, and fence it in; but as soon as traffic was established on it, the public would be compelled, for their own benefit, to expend three or four thousand pounds to make a road to Mr. Russell's bridge. And with regard to Mr. Russell's opinion, that it was impracticable to erect a bridge at the present ford, near the punt, Dr. Clarke very much doubted if there were so many engineering difficulties as at any spot between the two wide and deep places that Mr. Russell had pointed out. There were at the ford, in the first place, high natural embankments; and, as far as he could learn, a tolerable level bottom, admirably adapted for the description of bridge which he supposed the present company would be able to erect. He also begged to state, that he had very little doubt, that he was not in a position at present to answer the enquiries just made by Dr. Clarke. He thought the bridge might cost about £4000, and the road to it perhaps the same sum. The money was to be raised by shares; but no prospectus had as yet been prepared for publication, nor could a spot be definitely fixed on until Government sent up a surveyor to inspect the river. He had very little doubt, but what gentlemen would prefer having the bridge opposite their own private property; but he hoped there would be a bridge.

The Rev. Mr. WATSON would wish, before the resolution was put to the meeting, to observe, that it spoke of the inconvenience to the public at the site of the proposed bridge at Regentville, while that fact had been in a great measure overlooked by the previous speakers. These inconveniences were, the great increase of distance which it would cause between Penrith and Emu Plains; and also the very bad road over which people would have to pass. The first inconvenience was one which would affect the residents in Penrith chiefly; while the other would be experienced by every one going to the interior. At present, indeed, there was no made road, but only a track over very soft ground; and to make a road that way he was convinced would cost quite as much as the bridge itself. Besides, it appeared to him that the banks of the river at Regentville were much lower than at Emu Ford; and, therefore, that in order to enable a bridge at that point to be passable in such weather as they had recently experienced, a raised causeway would be required, which would greatly enhance the expense. But while for these reasons he was strongly in favour of Emu Ford as the most eligible site for the proposed bridge, the great point was, to get a bridge, wherever it might be, and so supersede the present most inconvenient mode of transit by the punt. And he hoped, therefore, that whichever site was considered best, upon calm and dispassionate consideration, would be adopted by all parties; and that so important an object would not be lost by dissension: at the same time he felt that the thanks of the public were due to Mr. Russell for directing attention to a measure of such general utility. Mr. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Esq., although not a resident in the town or district of Penrith, had been requested to attend the present meeting, and should feel very happy in the event of his not being out of order, in offering a few observations in reiteration to the proposition submitted to them; but as he had observed that the requisition called only for the attendance of the inhabitants of the town and district of Penrith, he felt some diffidence in offering any remarks until assured those remarks might not be deemed obtrusive.

The CHAIRMAN here stated that Mr. S. would be perfectly in order, as the present meeting would feel much obliged to any gentleman who might offer suggestions upon the subject which had called them together, and as far as the wording of the requisition was concerned, he felt convinced it was an oversight. Mr. S. then resumed. He was glad to hear that it was only an oversight on the part of the requisitionists, because he could not conceive why the people of Bathurst and the surrounding districts should not feel deeply interested in this matter. Many of the residents in Bathurst, like himself, had teams travelling up and down this road every week in the year; and it was matter of consequence to them to save both expense and distance in their present mode of transit. Now, he conceived Mr. Russell's plan, if carried into effect, as had been shown, would either be the means of compelling teams to travel three or four miles out of

their way, or subjecting the inhabitants of Penrith to a larger amount of expenditure in forming a passable road from Regentville into Penrith than would suffice to erect a permanent bridge across the spot where the ferry now works; if those who were the proprietors of land and properties in the town of Penrith consulted their interests, they would allow no undertaking of this kind to fall into the hands of a private party to benefit one particular estate to the injury of all the rest. If the spot pointed out by Mr. Russell as the most eligible one to erect a bridge upon really was so, and if his aim, as he states, was only to confer a benefit upon the district, let him sell that spot if he was in a position to do so, to the Company now about to be formed; this was a matter affecting the interests of the Penrith people and the surrounding districts to a greater extent than they might imagine. They should bear in mind that railways were about to be established on another line of road, which would doubtless be the means of carrying a large amount of the traffic away from this side of the country, and therefore they should be very chary in parting with any other advantages they might secure upon their own line to counteract such a drawback. He felt no doubt that shares in such a speculation would be looked upon as a profitable investment of capital, and would be eagerly bought up by those who would not only calculate upon the present amount of traffic and population, but what it was likely to become in this and the upper districts in a few years.

Mr. SIMMONS's observations were received with general marks of approbation. The second resolution (vide advertisement), having been moved by Mr. Macbeth, Surveyor for the Commissioners of the Penrith Road Trust, proceeded to state, that he so fully accorded with the terms set forth in the resolution, that he should consider the public would have cause to tax him with indifference to their interests if he allowed the present momentous and important subject to pass unmentioned on, and would therefore express his opinion on the subject matter, which was not only important to the present generation but future posterity. He had made a survey of the river Nepean at Emu Ford, and from the facilities rendered him by Mr. Henry Hall, a practical engineer, of Emu Plains, he could with confidence assert that he had been enabled to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the best and most eligible site for a bridge over the river, contiguous to Penrith, and that the part of it where the Government punt now plies is better adapted for the purpose in contemplation, than any other part within the space of several miles; there would be less engineering difficulties to contend with than there would be in making a bridge at the part contemplated by Mr. Russell and others interested in his private Bill before the Legislative Council: he begged leave to state distinctly, that no formidable difficulty of an engineering character presented itself at Emu Ford. He would now present for the consideration of the meeting, and those interested in the matter, a plan of a bridge which he had hastily prepared, the abutments and piers to be of stone, with an iron-bark wooden top; he had carefully sounded the river at that part of it where Mr. Russell proposed to erect a bridge; he would not say the difficulties that presented were insurmountable, but he would fearlessly assert that it would be madness to select such a spot while so eligible a site presented at Emu Ford, with the advantage of having already a very good road to and from it; whereas the land through which the road must pass to Russell's Factory was of such a character as would require an expenditure of one thousand pounds per mile; and it would become absolutely necessary to erect five other bridges, at an outlay of £150 each. After detailing many particulars relative to the bed of the river, and its width in several parts of it, the advantages which would arise from a bridge being made at Emu Ford, and the respective disadvantages to contend with at Mr. Russell's proposed site—he remarked that Mr. Russell had stated that he had no intention of deviating from the present line of road as far as Penrith was concerned, and he could not do otherwise than believe him sincere in his intention; but even then it would lengthen the road nearly five miles, whereas the present line has been selected by Government at a great cost, under the auspices of a highly-talented Surveyor-General.

Dr. WATTS having seconded this resolution, observed, that he could not feel satisfied with the mere performance of the duty he had been called upon to perform, as he considered the object for which the meeting had been called was of such high importance not only to the public at large, but to the inhabitants of Penrith in particular, that he could not remain neutral on such an interesting occasion. It is true, said the doctor, I have only lately become a resident of this town, but I have for upwards of twenty years been connected with the district, but were I only a stranger amongst you, I should then feel, as I ought to do, bound to advance the prosperity of the town of Penrith, and promote the interests of its inhabitants, as well as those of the district at large, how much more, therefore, ought I to testify my readiness and zeal, on every public occasion where your welfare and advantages are concerned, to declare my opinion and convey my sentiments on this very important matter. I perfectly agree with every sentence uttered by the last speaker, who has in a highly satisfactory manner embraced in his speech all the important points connected with the matter in question, that he has not left a peg to hang a doubt on as to the advantages which must accrue to the public by the erection of a bridge over the Nepean, at Emu Ford, in preference to that part proposed by Mr. Russell, at or near the Factory at Regentville; for even if it were the case that the Bill now under consideration should contain a clause for the road to pass through Penrith, it must diverge from the present direct line of road to Bathurst upwards of four miles, presenting formidable difficulties for establishing a good road, and which must be attended with an expenditure nearly equal to the erection of the bridge itself, but Government will never sanction a measure so pregnant with evil consequences, to serve the private purposes of one man, or set of men, inflicting injury and heavy loss on others, who on the well-grounded conviction that the established Government line of road would not be departed from, have put up buildings at a great outlay, which in the event of

